

Prenatal Exposure to Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) & Respiratory Symptoms in Young Infants

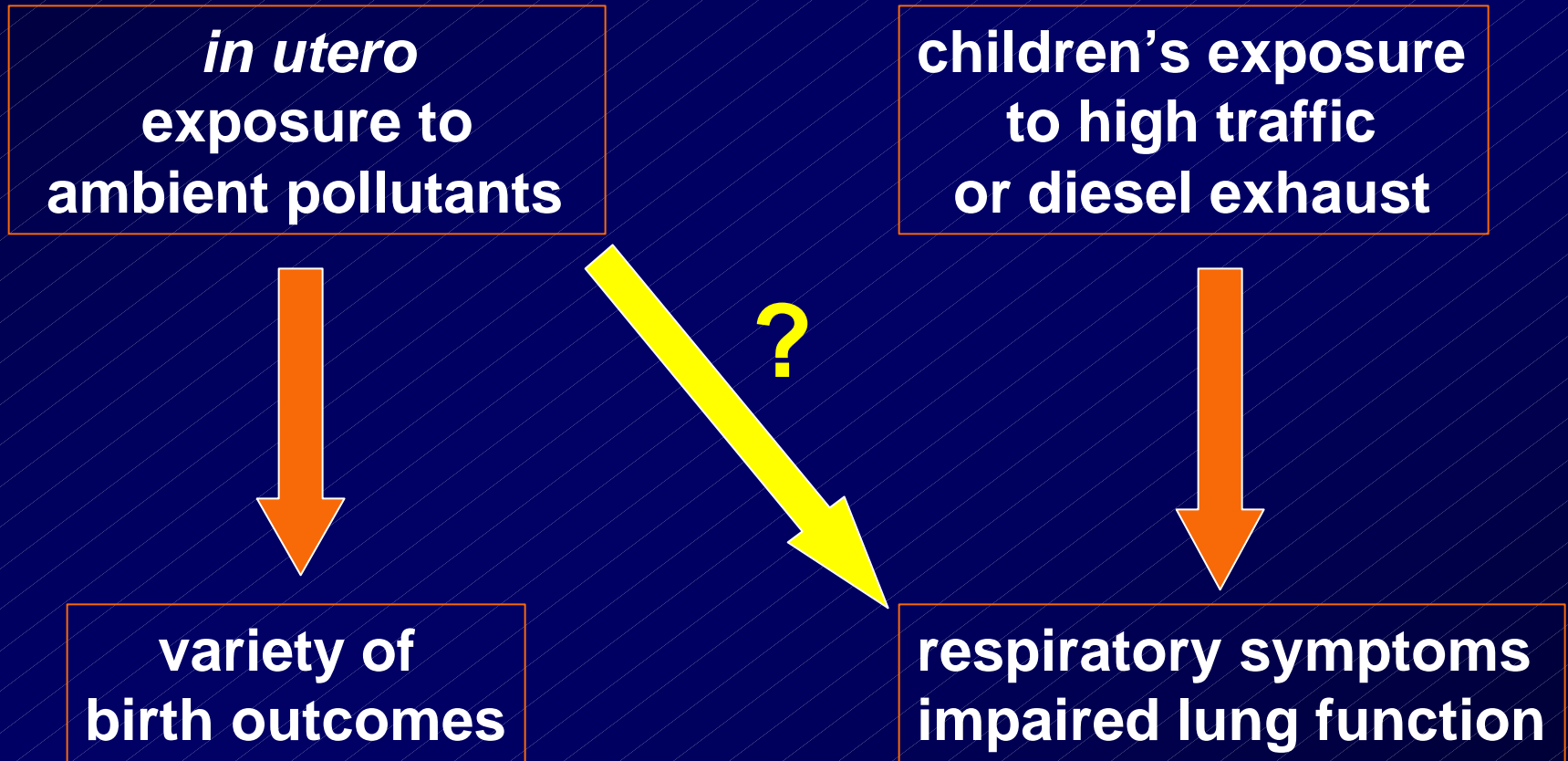
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Air Resources Board

California Environmental Protection Agency

Background



Study Design

- Study in Harlem, South Bronx, and Washington Heights (New York City)
 - Subjects predominantly Latina or African American
 - Range of median household incomes: \$12,000 - \$22,000
 - High level of combustion-generated pollution
- Exposure assessment:
 - Personal behaviors questionnaire
 - Personal monitoring during third trimester of pregnancy
 - Mother and newborn cotinine levels
- Newborns followed prospectively



Results

- Every pregnant woman had measurable PAH exposure (average = 3.65 ng/m³; range 0.27 - 36.47 ng/m³), a highly toxic component of combustion pollution
- 33% - 45% of infants were exposed to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS)
- Prenatal PAH exposure combined with postnatal ETS exposure resulted in 25-60% more respiratory symptoms and increased severity with infant age

PAHs may act synergistically with ETS to worsen respiratory health of infants

Other Prenatal Effects of Air Pollution

Health Outcome	Ambient Pollutant	Citation (Location)
Low birth weight	SO ₂ , TSP, CO, or TSP + SO ₂ , or SO ₂ + NO ₂ + PM ₁₀	Wang et al. 1997 (Beijing) Bobak 2000 (Czech Rep) Rogers et al 2000 (US) Maisonet et al. 2001 (US) Lin et al. 2001 (Taiwan)
Premature birth	SO ₂ , NO ₂ , PM ₁₀ , CO, ozone	Xu et al. 1995 (Beijing) Bobak 2000 (Czech Rep) Ritz et al. 2000 (So. Calif)
Heart defects	CO, ozone	Ritz et al. 2002 (So. Calif)
Neonatal respiratory deaths	TSP, SO ₂ , NO _x	Bobak & Leon 1999 (Czech Rep)

Conclusions & Research Implications

- First study suggesting link between prenatal exposure to ambient air pollution and respiratory health of infants

Potential Research Directions for Prenatal Effects

